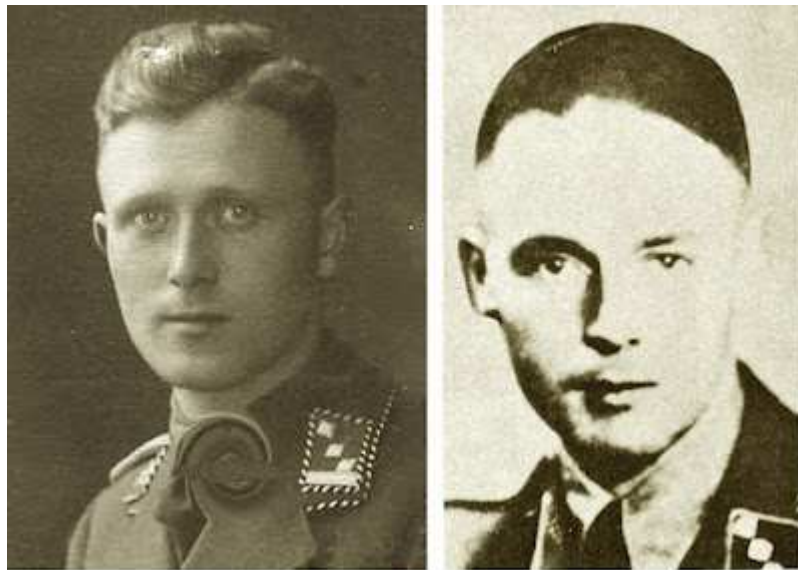


ROLF Y HANS GÜNTHER, LOS CÓMPLICES DE ADOLF EICHMANN QUE LA CIA PROTEGIÓ



Desde hace siete años permanece desclasificado un documento de la CIA **(1)** que demuestra que los criminales de guerra Rolf Günther y su hermano Hans Günther no habían muerto en 1945, sino que seguían vivos en la localidad alemana de Eschwege (Hessen) en 1961:

Traduzco el texto del mensaje, fuertemente censurado:

Mensaje clasificado:

Secreto

A. Eichmann

Ruta

Feb 18 11482 61

Habitual

100

Fecha 18 febrero 1961

Para: El Director

De: Stuttgart

Acción: (*Censurado*)

En: (*Censurado*)

FRAN INFO MUNI BRLN HEID DIR CITE STUT 0370

(*Censurado*)

1 (*Censurado*)

(*Censurado*)

(*Censurado*)

(*Censurado*)

2. (Censurado)
(Censurado)
(Censurado)

3. (Censurado) (...) Los hermanos Hans Gunter, fecha de nacimiento 1913, y Rolf Gunter, fecha de nacimiento 1910 (también escrito Gunther, Guenther) están viviendo ahora en Eschwege. Los hermanos Gunter fueron asistentes de Adolf Eichmann, que será juzgado próximamente en Israel.

El gobierno de Alemania del Este está reuniendo

Pág.2

Mensaje clasificado: Secreto
En: (Censurado)

información contra Eichman. Si la información de que los Gunter están en Eschwege pasara a Israel afirmando que el gobierno de Alemania Federal los está protegiendo, ello causaría el bochorno internacional al gobierno de Alemania Federal.

4. (Censurado) según los registros:

A. Hans Gunther, fecha y lugar de nacimiento, 22 de agosto de 1910, en Erfurt, con domicilio en Heidelberg Uferstrs 66, era Stubaf de la AMT IV-B, RSHA, Secretario adjunto de Eichmann. En la lista de Criminales de guerra el n° 46.

B. Rolf Gunther, fecha de nacimiento 8 de enero de 1913, SS Hauptsturmfueher, buscado como criminal de guerra.

5. (Censurado) La esposa de Hans, de soltera Glasemann, fecha y lugar de nacimiento, 25 de diciembre de 1912 en Elbing (Censurado)

(Censurado)
(Censurado)
(Censurado)

6. (Censurado) Hemos comprobado que Hans y Rolf Guenther aparecen en todas las listas de personas en busca y captura desde septiembre de 1960 hasta febrero de 1961 por la Fiscalía del Estado por crímenes y asesinato.

Fin del mensaje

Secreto

Prohibida su reproducción por cualquiera que no sea el departamento emisor.

Desclasificado

Authority NNP36822

Por UB NARA Date 2-7-05

El documento, como puede verse en el párrafo 1, cruza los nombres de los hermanos y sus fechas de nacimiento. Los datos de edad correctos son los del párrafo 4:

Hans Günther, nacido el 22 /08/ de 1910 (2):

Rolf Günther, nacido el 08/01/ de 1913 (3):

Las siglas y cargos que mencionan son:

Stubaf: *Sturmabführer* o Comandante de Unidades de Asalto de las SS. Su grado superior era el *Obersturmbannführer* y el inferior inmediato *Hauptsturmführer*. Hans Günther y Adolf Eichmann eran *Obersturmbannführer*, Rolf Günther *Sturmabführer* y Josef Mengele, Klaus Barbie o Alois Brunner, *Hauptsturmführer*.

AMT IV-B, RSHA. La *Reichssicherheitshauptamt* o **RSHA** (Oficina Central de Seguridad del Reich), bajo el mando de Heinrich Himmler, agrupó, desde su creación en 1939 los servicios de seguridad, SD o *Sicherheitsdienst*, la *Kripo* o *Kriminalpolizei* (Policía Criminal) y la *Gestapo* o *Geheime Staat Polizei* (Policía Secreta del Estado).

La **RSHA** se dividía en siete departamentos o *Ämter* (AMT). AMT IV correspondía a la *Gestapo* y su jefe máximo era el *SS Gruppenführer* **Heinrich Müller**, cuya suerte y paradero aún se desconoce. El AMT IV a su vez se dividía en 6 secciones identificadas con letras.

AMT IV B se encargaba de la identificación, control y exterminio de grupos religiosos, étnicos y francmasones. La ejecución de toda la Solución Final al "Problema Judío" o *Endlösung der Judenfrage*, coordinada y perfilada en todos sus detalles en la Conferencia de Wannsee, fue encargada a Eichmann. El grupo de oficiales de la Gestapo encargados de las operaciones necesarias para el exterminio, los llamados "Hombres de Eichman" pertenecían al AMT IV B y eran:

Alois Brunner, Theodor Dannecker, Dieter Wisliceny, Hermann Alois Krumey, Franz Novak, Gustav Richter, Wilhelm Zöpf, Heinz Rothke, Franz Abromeit, Otto Hunsche, Siegfried Seidl y los hermanos Günther. Cada uno de estos delegados u hombres de confianza se encargó de la operación en una zona geográfica de Europa (4)

Rolf Günther

NSDAP (*National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*) n°: 472.421

SS (*Schutzstaffel*) n°: 290.130

Era el asistente personal de Eichmann y supervisor de los Delegados. En el caso de que Eichmann no estuviera presente, era Rolf Günther el que firmaba y daba las órdenes. Así, es Rolf Gunther quien, en junio de 1942, ordenó a Kurt Gerstein y al Prof. Pfannenstiel, del "Hygiene Institute" de las Waffen SS, que sustituyera el monóxido de carbono de diesel por Zyklon B en los campos de exterminio de Belzec, Sobibor y Treblinka, una de las fases de la *Aktion Reinhard*, iniciada en 1942 y que, a 31 de diciembre del mismo año, había eliminado a 1.274.166 judíos.

El papel de Rolf Günther en el Holocausto está detallado en el *Informe de Kurt Gernstein (5)*, en el interrogatorio a Eichmann, en declaraciones de acusados de Nuremberg, en el interrogatorio a Dieter Wisliceny o en el de Franz Novak.

Oficialmente Rolf Günther se suicidó en el campo de prisioneros de Ebensee durante el verano de 1945 y así lo certificó la Cruz Roja y las autoridades americanas.

El problema es: que los documentos de las autoridades americanas no aparecen y el que revelamos ahora de 1961 deja clara su protección a estos genocidas y respecto a la Cruz Roja, examinado su turbio papel como supervisora de campos de exterminio nazi y protectora de criminales de guerra nazi en posguerra, no es el organismo más fiable.

Sin embargo, sería interesante localizar ese supuesto certificado de defunción para saber quiénes lo firmaron.

Hans Günther.

NSDAP: nº 119.925

SS : nº 290.129

Fue el representante permanente de Eichmann en la *Zentralstelle für Jüdische Auswanderung*, en Viena y en Praga. La Oficina Central de Emigración Judía era el organismo burocrático encargado de robar a los judíos de Bohemia y Moravia todo su patrimonio y deportarlos hacia los campos de concentración.

Historiadores, cazanazis y organizaciones en torno al Holocausto han dado por cierta la versión, cuyo origen no aclaran, de que Hans Günther murió a manos de partisanos checos el 5 de mayo de 1945.

El documento de la CIA que publicamos deja claro las razones por las que no se pasó la información a Israel, que dos meses más tarde comenzaría el juicio contra Adolf Eichmann. El presidente de Estados Unidos era John F. Kennedy y el Canciller de la República Federal de Alemania, Konrad Adenauer. El Director de la CIA Allen Dulles y el del *Bundesnachrichtendienst* o Servicio de inteligencia federal Reinhard Gehlen, buena gentuza donde las hubo.

Desde 1957 se había firmado un acuerdo entre los servicios de inteligencia alemanes y el ejército americano (USAREUR y USAFE) para que los refugiados de origen étnico alemán fuesen interrogados en centros dirigidos por personal alemán y oficiales del ejército americano. En 1959 entraron en este acuerdo Francia y Gran Bretaña. En el área

americana los centros se llamaban JICs (*Joint Interrogation Centers*). En 1960 había JICs en Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, Kassel, y Frankfurt. En los interrogatorios, los militares americanos eran ayudados por la MI (Military Intelligence) y el *532d Military Intelligence Battalion's Company*.

El *532d Military Intelligence Battalion's Company* tenía 12 bases: Bad Hersfeld, Fulda, Bad Neustadt, Coburg, Kronach, Hof, Marktredwitz, Altenstadt, Cham, Berchtesgaden, Passau y **Eschwege**, refugio de Hans y Rolf Günther.

Coda:

No sé el número de libros, artículos, congresos y comités sobre el Holocausto que han aparecido desde 2005. Por los correos que me llegan, innumerables. Tampoco sé la cifra exacta de académicos que han engordado sus currículos y sus sueldos, periodistas que han firmado *best-sellers* u organizaciones que han justificado existencia, donaciones y prebendas hablando del tema. Los responsables del Holocausto siguen sin ser juzgados por la historia porque hay una partida de vagos templagaitas que han decidido que las víctimas sigan siendo rentables más allá de sus cenizas. Como suele ocurrir con los inútiles y los mediocres, el esfuerzo mental va en relación inversamente proporcional a su preocupación por el copyright.

Si es indecente sacar beneficios de los muertos, es más indecente el cambalache con los culpables:

Hace unos días, cotejando la lista de las 2.500 empresas alemanas que habían utilizado prisioneros como mano de obra esclava, lo que se conoce como *Catalogue of Camps and Prisons in Germany and the German-Occupied Territories, published in July 1949 by the International Tracing Service (ITS)*, descubrí que el *American Jewish Committee* y la *Jewish Virtual Library* habían decidido eliminar de la lista de empresas nazis, aquellas que habían accedido a dar una compensación económica por sus crímenes.

["Those companies that join the compensation fund will be taken off the list and put in the column of member companies of the fund. So far, we have been able to remove 47 companies on our list that have voluntarily joined the compensation fund."](#)

No sé qué ley humana o divina les ha dado a estas organizaciones la autoridad para representar a las víctimas: judíos, gitanos, comunistas, anarquistas, enfermos y homosexuales; para otorgar el perdón de los pecados o para reescribir la historia. Pero mercachifles de la muerte como éstos, sobran.

Elijah Meyer, fragmento de "Smog in the eyes": Informes inclasificables del espionaje inglés.

NOTAS

(1) [El documento puede descargarse del National Security Archive, en pdf](#)

A. EICHMANN

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE : 100
18 FEB 61

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : STUTTGART

ACTION : ()

INFO : ()

ROUTING	
1	4
2	3
3	5

FEB 18 1148Z 61

ROUTINE

IN ()

FRAN INFO MUNI BRN BONN HEID DIR CITE STUT 0370

1. []

2. []

3. []

TWO BROTHERS, HANS GUNTER,
DOB 1913, AND ROLF GUNTER, DOB 1918 (ALSO SPELLED GUNTHER, GUNTHER)
NOW LIVING IN ESCHWEGE. GUNTER BROTHERS FORMER ASSISTANTS OF ADOLF
EICHMANN WHO GOON TO BE TRIED IN ISRAEL. ISRAEL GOVT GATHERING

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MNP 36822

By CB NARA Date 2-7-05

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

PAGE 2 IN ()

INFO FOR USE AGAINST EICHMANN. IF GUNTHERS ARE IN ESCHWEGE, INFO TO
BE PASSED TO ISRAEL WITH CLAIM THAT GERMAN GOVT IS PROTECTING THEM,
THEREBY CAUSING INTERNATIONAL EMBARRASSMENT TO GERMAN GOVT.

4. 1. REFERENCES SHOW

A. HANS GUNTHER, DPOB 22 AUG 18, ERFURT, RESIDENCE HEIDELBERG
UFERSTR 66, WAS STUBAI WITH AYT IV-B, RSMA, DEPUTY TO EICHMANN,
ON WANTED LIST IN 46 AS WAR CRIMINAL.

B. ROLF GUNTHER, DOB 3 JAN 13, SS HAUPTSTURMFUEHRER WANTED AS
WAR CRIMINAL.

5. 1.

HANS' WIFE CHRISTA

NEE GLASEMANN, DPOB 25 DEC 12, ELBING. 1

1

1

1

6. 1. 1. CHECK SHOWS HANS AND ROLF GUNTHER APPEAR IN ALL ISSUES
SEPT 68 THRU FEB 61 OF FAKHOURGEBUCH. BOTH WANTED BY STAATSAWALT-
SCHAFT, FF/W FOR "MORD" (MURDER AND ASSASSINATION).

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MNP36822

DATE 2-7-05

Pág. 2

Transcripción OCR:
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
SECRET
A. EICHMANN

ROUTING

100

FEB 18 1148Z 61

DATE : 18 FEB 61

TO: DIRECTOR

ROUTINE

FROM : STUTTGART

ACTION: (SANITIZED)

INFO: (SANITIZED)

IN: (SANITIZED)

FRAN INFO MUNI BRLN HEID DIR CITE STUT 0370

(SANITIZED)

1 (SANITIZED)

(SANITIZED)

(SANITIZED)

(SANITIZED)

2. (SANITIZED)

(SANITIZED)

(SANITIZED)

3. (SANITIZED) (...) TWE BROTHERS HANS GUNTER, DOB 1913, AND ROLF GUNTER, DOB 1910 (ALSO SPELLED GUNTHER, GUENTHER) NOW LIVING IN ESCHWEGE. GUNTER BROTHERS FORMER ASSISTANTS OF ADOLF EICHMANN WHO SOON BE TRIED IN ISRAEL. EGERM GOVT GATHERING

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE PAGE 2

IN (SANITIZED)

SECRET

INFO FOR USE AGAINST EICHMANN. IF GUNTERS ARE IN ESCHWEGE INFO TO BE PASSED TO ISRAEL WITH CLAIM THAT WGERM GOVT IS PROTECTING THEM, THEREBY CAUSING INTERNATIONAL ENBARRASSMENT TO WGERM GOVT.

4. (SANITIZED) TRACES SHOW

A. HANS GUNTHER DPOB 22 AUG 10, ERFURT, RESIDENCE HEIDELBERG UFERSTR 66, WAS STUBAF WITH AMT IV-B, RSHA, DEPUTY TO EICHMANN. ON WANTED LIST IN 46 AS WAR CRIMINAL.

B. ROLF GUNTHER, DOB 8 JAN 13, SS HAUPTSTURMFUEHRER WANTED AS WAR CRIMINAL

5. (SANITIZED) HANS WIFE CHRISTA NEE GLASEMANN, DPOB 25 DEC 12 , ELBING (SANITIZED)

(SANITIZED)

(SANITIZED)

(SANITIZED)

6. (SANITIZED) CHECK SHOWS HANS AND ROLF GUENTHER APPEAR IN ALL ISSUES SEPT 60 THRU FEB OF FAHNDUNGSBUCH. BOTH WANTED BY STAATSANWALTSCHAFT, FF/M FOR "MORD" (MURDER AND ASSASSINATION)

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNP36822

By UB NARA Date 2-7-05

(2) Ficha política de Hans Günther de 1939

Personal-Bericht

des SS-Obersturmführers Hans Günther B.d.S.u.S-D in Prag
(Dienstgrad) (Vor- und Name) (Dienststelle und Einheit)

Mitglieds-Nr. der Partei: 119.925 SS-Ausweis-Nr. 290.129

Zeit wann in der Dienststellung: Oktober 1938 Beförderungsdatum zum letzten Dienstgrad: 20.4.1939
Geburtsort, Geburtsort (Kreis): 27.3.1910 in Erfurt

Beruf: 1. erlernter: Buchhalter 2. jetziger: hauptsächlich in der Zentralstelle f. jüd. Auswanderung

Wohnort: Prag 18 Straße: Artilleriestrasse 11

Verheiratet: / Mädchenname der Frau: / Kinder: / Konf.: gottgl.

Hauptamtlich seit: Juli 1938

Vorstrafen: keine

Verletzungen, Verfolgungen und Strafen im Kampfe für die Bewegung: /

Beurteilung

I. Allgemeine äußere Beurteilung:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. rassistisches Gesamtbild: | <u>vorwiegend nordisch</u> |
| 2. persönliche Haltung: | <u>korrekt, einwandfrei</u> |
| 3. Auftreten und Benehmen in und außer Dienst: | <u>korrekt, einwandfrei</u> |
| 4. geistliche Verhältnisse: | <u>geordnet</u> |
| 5. Familienverhältnisse: | <u>geordnet, ledig</u> |



II. Charaktereigenschaften:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. allgemeine Charaktereigenschaften: | <u>gefestigt</u> |
| 2. geistige Reife: | <u>vorhanden</u> |
| 3. Auffassungsvermögen: | <u>überdurchschnittlich</u> |
| 4. Willenskraft und persönliche Härte: | <u>vorhanden</u> |
| 5. Wissen und Bildung: | <u>gute Allgemeinbildung</u> |
| 6. Lebensauffassung und Urteilungsvermögen: | <u>gesund, geistig rege</u> |
| 7. besondere Vorzüge und Fähigkeiten: | <u>gutes und schnelles Auffassungsvermögen, bestimmtes Auftreten, bescheidene Lebensweise, offen und pflichtbewusst</u> |
| 8. besondere Mängel und Schwächen: | <u>/</u> |

SSV K 21: H-Verdachtsring 25. 3. 1939, München (Bayer. Gebietsamt)

(3) Ficha política de Rolf Günther de 1939 (?)

4 8 3

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Datum				
Lfd.Nr.	Jahr	Tag	Monat	Dienstgrad
				Einheit
				Art der Dienstleistung

1	1937	25	Febr.	MS 14. Anna Magdalena (3A)	
2	1937	1	Juli	11. H. P. 4-D	Eintrag im
3	1941	20.	April	19. Sturm I. L. L.	" "



Theodor Dannecker. Se suicidó (suponemos) en la Prisión de Bad Tölz en 1945 tras haber sido detenido por el ejercito americano.

Hermann Alois Krumei. Detenido por los aliados en 1945. Liberado en 1948 gracias a la intervención en su favor del periodista y abogado judío Rudolf Kasztner. Después de la guerra fue presidente de la poderosa Asociación de Alemanes de los Sudetes, que le ofreció su apoyo incondicional. Las autoridades de Korbach en Hessen le concedieron un crédito estatal destinado a refugiados para abrir un próspero negocio en la ciudad. En custodia desde 1960 a 1965. Por su participación en el exterminio de los judíos de Hungría fue condenado a 5 años por la Corte Penal de Frankfurt en 1965, condena que se consideró que ya había cumplido. En 1969, por una apelación de la Fiscalía, se le juzgó de nuevo y se le condenó a cadena perpetua, pero la sentencia no se ejecutó porque se admitió una apelación del acusado.

Franz Novak o Nowak: En libertad en Austria hasta 1961. Juzgado por sus crímenes en 1964, fue sentenciado a 8 años de prisión, aunque el juicio fue anulado en 1966, siendo absuelto de los cargos y liberado.

Gustav Richter. Repatriado por la Unión Soviética a Alemania en 1955. En libertad hasta 1982, que es cuando la Justicia alemana terminó de preparar el juicio. Condena de 4 años por su participación en el exterminio de gitanos y judíos de Rumania y el asesinato de 300.000 judíos en Belzec.

Wilhelm Zöpf No fue acusado de nada hasta 1963. Juzgado en 1967 por el asesinato de 83.000 judíos holandeses. 9 años de prisión. Se desconoce si los cumplió enteros.

Heinz Rothke. Vivió de manera pública como abogado en Wolfsburg, Alemania occidental. Falleció el 14 de julio de 1966. Francia lo condenó a muerte *in absentia*. No consta petición de extradición a Alemania.

Franz Abromeit escapó en 1945. Se le supuso en Egipto.

Otto Hunsche Arrestado en 1960. En 1965 se le condenó por el asesinato de 1.200 personas, pero el Juez consideró que ya había cumplido la pena con los 5 años desde su arresto

(5) The Kurt Gerstein Report

Tübingen (Württemberg), garden route 24, the 4. May 1945 at present Rottweil
(Translated from German)

On 14 July 1938 my second arrest occurred, and I was committed to the Konzentrationslager Welzheim because of subversive activity. Before that I was frequently warned and interrogated by the Gestapo, and received a ban on speaking throughout the whole Reich area.

When I heard about the beginning of the killing of mentally ill persons at Grafeneck and Hadamar and other sites, I decided to make every effort to look into the matter of these ovens and chambers in order to learn what happened there. This was all the more relevant as a sister-in-law by marriage - Bertha Ebeling - was compulsorily killed in Hadamar. With two references from Gestapo officers who had worked on my case, I easily succeeded in joining the SS. The gentlemen took the view that my idealism, which they probably admired, must be of advantage to the Nazi cause. On 10 March 1941 I joined the SS. I received my basic training in Hamburg-Langenhorn, in Arnhem (Holland), and in Oranienburg. In Holland I immediately contacted the Dutch resistance movement (graduate engineer Ubbink, Doesburg)

Because of my dual studies I was soon taken over by the technical-medical service and allotted to the SS-Führungshauptamt, Amtsgruppe D, Sanitätswesen der Waffen-SS Abteilung Hygiene. I completed the training in a course together with 40 physicians. At the Hygienedienst I could determine my activities for myself. I constructed mobile and stationary disinfection facilities for the troops, for prisoner-of-war camps, and concentration camps. With this I had great success and was from then on undeservedly

considered as a kind of technical genius. Indeed it turned out well at least to some extent, by getting the horrible epidemic typhus wave in 1941 in the camps under control. Because of my successes I soon became Leutnant and then Oberleutnant.

At Christmas 1941 the court which had ordered my expulsion from the NSDAP was informed about my joining the SS in a leading position. The result was a severe witch hunt against me. But because of my great successes and my personality I was protected and kept in office. In January 1942 I became head of the department of health engineering and in addition in a double function for the same sector I was taken over by the Reichsarzt SS und Polizei. In this function I took over the whole technical disinfection service including disinfection with highly toxic gases.

In this capacity I was visited on 8 June 1942 by the until then unknown to me SS-Sturmführer Günther from Reichssicherheitshauptamt Berlin W, Kurfürstenstraße. Günther arrived in civil clothing. He gave me the order to immediately obtain 100 kg prussic acid for a very secret Reichs order, and to drive with it by car to an undisclosed location which would be only known by the driver. Then some weeks later we drove to Prague. I understood little of the nature of the order but accepted it because here was an accidental opportunity to do something which I had longed for for a long time - to be able to view inside these objects.

In addition I was recognized as such an authority and considered so competent as an expert on prussic acid, that in every case it would have been very easy for me to declare on some pretext that the prussic acid was unsuitable - because of decomposition or the like - in order to prevent its use for the real killing purpose. Together with us travelled - merely by chance - Professor Dr. med. Pfannenstiel, SS-Obersturmbannführer, full Professor of Hygienics at the University of Marburg/Lahn.

Then we drove by car to Lublin where the SS-Gruppenführer Globocnik awaited us. In the factory in Collin I had intentionally intimated that the acid was destined for the killing of human beings. A man appeared in the afternoon who was very interested in the vehicle and, after being noticed, promptly fled at a breakneck tempo. Globocnik said: "This whole affair is one of the most secret things of all in this time, one can say the most secret of all. Whoever talks about it will be shot on the spot. Only yesterday two blabbers have been shot." Then he explained to us:

"Actually" - that was on 17 August 1942 - "we are running three facilities", namely:
- Belzec, at the country road and railway line Lublin - Lemberg, at the demarcation line with Russia. Maximum output 15,000 persons daily.

-Treblinka, 120 km northeast of Warsaw. Maximum output 25,000 persons daily.

-Sobibor, also in Poland, I don't know exactly where. 20,000 persons maximum output daily. Then in preparation - Majdanek near Lublin.

Belzec, Treblinka, and Majdanek I have visited personally in detail, together with the leader of these facilities, Polizeihauptmann Wirth.

Globocnik consulted me alone and said: "It is your task in particular to disinfect the extensive amounts of textiles. The whole Spinnstoffsammlung [= Collection of spun material in Germany] has only been gathered in order to explain the origin of the clothing material for the Ostarbeiter [eastern workers] etc, and to present it as an offering of the German nation. In reality the yield of our facilities is 10 - 20 times larger than that of the whole Spinnstoffsammlung."

Thereafter I discussed with the most efficient companies the possibility of

disinfecting such amounts of textiles - it consisted of an accumulated stock of approximately 40 million kgs = 60 complete freight trains - in the existing laundries and disinfection facilities. However it was absolutely impossible to place such huge orders. I used all these negotiations to make known in a skilful way or at least to intimate, the fact of the killing of the Jews. In the end it was sufficient for Globocnik that everything was sprinkled with a bit of Detenolin so that it at least smelled of disinfection. That was then carried out.

"Your other and far more important task is the changeover of our gas chambers which actually work with diesel exhaust fumes into a better and quicker system. I think especially of prussic acid. The day before yesterday the Führer and Himmler were here. On their order I have to personally take you there, I am not to issue written certificates and admittance cards to anybody!"

Then Pfannenstiel asked: "What did the Führer say?" Glob.: "Quicker, carry out the whole action quicker." Pfannenstiel's attendant, Ministerialrat Dr. Herbert Lindner, then asked: "Mr. Globocnik, do you think it is good and proper to bury all the corpses instead of cremating them? A generation could come after us which doesn't understand all this!"

Then Globocnik said: "Gentlemen, if ever a generation will come after us which is so weak and soft-hearted that it doesn't understand our task, then indeed the whole of National Socialism has been in vain. To the contrary, in my opinion one should bury bronze plates on which it is recorded that we have had the courage to carry out this great and so necessary work."

The Führer: "Good, Globocnik, this is indeed also my opinion!" Later the alternative option was accepted. Then the corpses were cremated on large roasts, improvised from rails, with the aid of petrol and diesel oil.

The next day we drove to Belzec. A small special station had been created for this purpose at a hill, hard north of the road Lublin-Lemberg, in the left angle of the demarcation line. South of the road some houses with the inscription "Sonderkommando Belzec der Waffen-SS". Because the actual chief of the whole killing facilities, Polizeihauptmann Wirth, was not yet there, Globocnik introduced me to SS-Hauptsturmführer Obermeyer (from Pirmasens). That afternoon he let me see only that which he simply had to show me. That day I didn't see any corpses, just the smell of the whole region was stinking to high heaven in a hot August, and millions of flies were everywhere.

Near to the small double-track station was a large barrack, the so-called 'cloakroom', with a large counter for valuables. Then followed the barber's room with approximately 100 chairs, the barber room. Then an alley in the open air, below birches, fenced in to the right and left by double barbed wire with inscriptions: 'To the inhalation- and bath rooms!'. In front of us a sort of bath house with geraniums, then a small staircase, and then to the right and left 3 rooms each, 5 x 5 meters, 1.90 meters high, with wooden doors like garages. At the back wall, not quite visible in the dark, larger wooden ramp doors. On the roof as a "clever, little joke" the Star of David. In front of the building an inscription: Hackenholt-Foundation. More I couldn't see that afternoon.

The next morning, shortly before 7 a.m. someone announced to me: "In ten minutes the first transport will come!" In fact the first train arrived after some minutes, from the direction of Lemberg. 45 wagons with 6,700 people of whom 1,450 were already dead on arrival. Behind the barred hatches children as well as men and women looked out, terribly pale and nervous, their eyes full of the fear of death. The train comes in: 200 Ukrainians fling open the doors and whip the people out of the wagons with their leather whips.

A large loudspeaker gives the further orders: 'Undress completely, also remove artificial limbs, spectacles etc. Handing over valuables at the counter, without receiving a voucher or a receipt. The shoes carefully bound together (because of the Spinnstoffsammlung), because on the almost 25 metre high heap nobody would have been able to find the matching shoes again. Then the women and girls to the barber who, with two, three scissor strokes is cutting off all hair and collecting it in potato sacks. "That is for special purposes in the submarines, for seals or the like!" the SS-Unterscharführer who is on duty there says to me.

Then the procession starts moving. In front a very lovely young girl; so all of them go along the alley, all naked, men, women, children, without artificial limbs. I myself stand together with Hauptmann Wirth on top of the ramp between the gas chambers. Mothers with babies at their breast, they come onward, hesitate, enter the death chambers! At the corner a strong SS man stands who, with a voice like a pastor, says to the poor people: "There is not the least chance that something will happen to you! You must only take a deep breath in the chamber, that widens the lungs; this inhalation is necessary because of the illnesses and epidemics." On the question of what would happen to them he answered: "Yes, of course, the men have to work, building houses and roads but the women don't need to work. Only if they wish they can help in housekeeping or in the kitchen."

For some of these poor people this gave a little glimmer of hope, enough to go the few steps to the chambers without resistance. The majority are aware, the smell tells them of their fate! So they climb the small staircase, and then they see everything. Mothers with little children at the breast, little naked children, adults, men, women, all naked - they hesitate but they enter the death chambers, pushed forward by those behind them or driven by the leather whips of the SS.

The majority without saying a word. A Jewess of about 40 years of age, with flaming eyes, calls down vengeance on the head of the murderers for the blood which is shed here. She gets 5 or 6 slashes with the riding crop into her face from Hauptmann Wirth personally, then she also disappears into the chamber. Many people pray. I pray with them, I press myself in a corner and shout loudly to my and their God. How gladly I would have entered the chamber together with them, how gladly I would have died the same death as them. Then they would have found a uniformed SS man in their chambers - the case would have been understood and treated as an accident, one man quietly missing. Still I am not allowed to do this. First I must tell what I am experiencing here!

The chambers fill. "Pack well!" - Hauptmann Wirth has ordered. The people stand on each other's feet. 700 - 800 on 25 square meters, in 45 cubic meters! The SS physically squeezes them together, as far as is possible.

The doors close. At the same time the others are waiting outside in the open air, naked. Someone tells me: "The same in winter!" "Yes, but they could catch their death of cold," I say. "Yes, exactly what they are here for!" says an SS man to me in his Low German. Now I finally understand why the whole installation is called the Hackenholt-

Foundation. Hackenholt is the driver of the diesel engine, a little technician, also the builder of the facility.

The people are brought to death with the diesel exhaust fumes. But the diesel doesn't work! Hauptmann Wirth comes. One can see that he feels embarrassed that that happens just today, when I am here. That's right, I see everything! And I wait. My stop watch has honestly registered everything. 50 minutes, 70 minutes [?] - the diesel doesn't start! The people are waiting in their gas chambers. In vain! One can hear them crying, sobbing... Hauptmann Wirth hits the Ukrainian who is helping Unterscharführer Hackenholt 12, 13 times in the face.

After two hours and 49 minutes - the stop watch has registered everything well - the diesel starts. Until this moment the people live in these 4 chambers, four times 750 people in 4 times 45 cubic meters! Again 25 minutes pass. Right, many are dead now. One can see that through the small window in which the electric light illuminates the chambers for a moment. After 28 minutes only a few are still alive. Finally, after 32 minutes, everyone is dead!

From the other side men from the work command open the wooden doors. They have been promised - even Jews - freedom, and some one-thousandth of all valuables found, for their terrible service. Like basalt pillars the dead stand inside, pressed together in the chambers. In any event there was no space to fall down or even bend forward. Even in death one can still tell the families. They still hold hands, tensed in death, so that one can barely tear them apart in order to empty the chamber for the next batch. The corpses are thrown out, wet from sweat and urine, soiled by excrement, menstrual blood on their legs.

Children's' corpses fly through the air. There is no time. The riding crops of the Ukrainians lash down on the work commands. Two dozen dentists open mouths with hooks and look for gold. Gold to the left, without gold to the right. Other dentists break gold teeth and crowns out of jaws with pliers and hammers.

Among all this Hauptmann Wirth is running around. He is in his element. Some workers search the genitals and anus of the corpses for gold, diamonds, and valuables. Wirth calls me to him: "Lift this can full of gold teeth, that is only from yesterday and the day before yesterday!" In an incredibly vulgar and incorrect diction he said to me: "You won't believe what we find in gold and diamonds every day" -he pronounced it (in German Brillanten) with two L - "and in dollars. But see for yourself!" And now he led me to a jeweller who managed all these treasures, and let me see all this. Then someone showed me a former head of the Kaufhaus des Westens in Berlin, and a violinist: "That was a Hauptmann of the Austrian Army, knight of the Iron Cross 1st class who is now camp elder of the Jewish work command!"

The naked corpses were carried on wooden stretchers to pits only a few meters away, measuring 100 x 20 x 12 meters. After a few days the corpses welled up and a short time later they collapsed, so that one could throw a new layer of bodies upon them. Then ten centimeters of sand were spread over the pit, so that a few heads and arms still rose from it here and there. At such a place I saw Jews climbing over the corpses and working. One told me that by mistake those who arrived dead had not been stripped. Of course this has to be done later because of the Spinnstoffsammlung and valuables which otherwise they would take with them into the grave.

Neither in Belzec nor in Treblinka was any trouble taken over registering or counting the dead. The numbers were only estimates of a wagon's content... Hauptmann Wirth asked me not to propose changes in Berlin re his facilities, and to let it remain as

it is, being well established and well-tried. I supervised the burial of the prussic acid because it allegedly had decomposed.

The next day -19 August 1942- we drove in the car of Hauptmann Wirth to Treblinka, 120 km north northeast of Warsaw. The equipment was nearly the same as, but much larger than in Belzec. Eight gas chambers and real mountains of suitcases, textiles, and clothes. In our honour a banquet was given in old German style in the communal room. The meal was simple but everything was available in sufficient quantity. Himmler himself had ordered that the men of these commandos received as much meat, butter and other things, especially alcohol, as they wanted.

Then we drove in the car to Warsaw. I met the secretary of the Swedish legation in Berlin, Baron von Otter in the train when I tried in vain to get a bed in a sleeping car. Still under the immediate impression of the terrible events, I told him everything with the entreaty to inform his government and the Allies of all of this immediately because each day's delay must cost the lives of further thousands and tens of thousands.

He asked me for a reference, as to which I specified Generalsuperintendent Dr. Otto Dibelius, Berlin, Brüderweg 2, Lichterfelde-West, an intimate friend of the pastor Martin Niemöller and member of the church resistance movement against Nazism. I met Mr. von Otter twice again in the Swedish legation. Meanwhile he had reported to Stockholm and informed me that this report has had considerable influence on Swedish-German relations. At the same time I tried to report to the Papal Nuncio in Berlin. There I was asked if I am a soldier. Then any further conversation with me was refused and I was asked to leave the embassy of His Holiness. While leaving the embassy, I was shadowed by a policeman on a bicycle who shortly passed me, got off, and then absolutely incomprehensibly, let me go.

Then I reported all this to hundreds of personages, among others the company lawyer of the Catholic bishop of Berlin, Dr. Winter, with the special entreaty to forward it to the Holy See. I must also add that SS-Sturmbannführer Günther from the Reichssicherheitshauptamt - I think he is the son of the Race-Günther- again demanded from me very large amounts of prussic acid in early 1944 for a very sinister purpose. On the Kurfürsten-Street in Berlin he showed me a shed in which he intended to store the prussic acid. I consequently explained him that I cannot take sole responsibility. It was approximately several wagon loads, enough to kill millions of people. He told me that he himself doesn't know whether the poison would still be needed; when, for whom, in which way etc. But it has to be permanently kept available.

Later I often thought about the words of Goebbels. I can believe that they wanted to kill a majority of the German nation, surely including the clergy or the unpopular officers. It should happen in a kind of reading rooms or club rooms, so far as I gathered from the questions re the technical realization that Günther asked me. It could also be that he intended to kill the foreign workers or prisoners of war - I don't know. In every case I managed to ensure that the prussic acid disappeared for some purpose of disinfection after arrival in the two concentration camps Oranienburg and Auschwitz.

That was somewhat dangerous for me but I could have easily said that the poison had already been in a dangerous condition of decomposition. I am sure that Günther tried to get the poison in order to probably kill millions of persons. It was sufficient for approximately 8 million people, 8,500 kgs. I have authorized invoices for 2,175 kgs. I always allowed the invoices to be authorised in my name, allegedly for the sake of discretion, but in truth because of being free to dispose of the poison and being able to

allow it to disappear. Above all I avoided presentation of invoices again and again, delaying payment and putting off companies until later."

As for the rest I avoided appearing in concentration camps too often because it was sometimes usual to hang people or to carry out executions in honor of the visitors.

All my statements are true, word-for-word. I am fully aware of the extraordinary tragedy of my record before God and the whole of mankind, and take it on my oath that nothing of all this that I have registered has been made-up or invented but everything is exactly the truth.

Kurt Gerstein

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